

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

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PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

A Letter from Mr. Van Buren.

The "Northern Light Association," a society of the young friends of freedom, gave a source on Thursday evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms in Broadway, to which many of the eminent Democrats of the country were invited.— Among the letters received from the Secretary of the Association from those who declined the invitation is the following from Mr. Van Buren. The views of the slaves on the slavery question, though they are very clearly and persuasively stated:

LINDELAUF, Dec. 30, 1845.

My dear Sir—I feel myself highly honored, by the obliging terms in which the Northern Light Association have, through you, communicated to me their invitation for the 4th of January.

I have been an attentive observer of the course of your Association, and am certain that the recent canvass was in no other quarter, and by no other body, distinguished by efforts more disinterested, patriotic, or effective. Stimulated by an honest zeal for truth, and sustained by its power, they unshaded early predictions as to men and the ordinary questions of party division, and devoted their youthful energies to the support of the great principle involved in the contest with an ardor worthy of their ingenuous feelings and pure purposes, and which could not be overcome by the seduction of partisan leaders.

Entertaining this opinion, I find it more difficult to resist their invitation, but am, nevertheless, constrained to do so. I have for years declined to attend political meetings, and, although your proposed *feast* may not, perhaps, be strictly so described, it will be sufficiently near it to bring it within the application of a rule of conduct which I have prescribed to myself, and the observance of which every day becomes more consonant with my feelings and views of propriety. Having recently served on the former *feast*, in defense of the principle you so honorably sustain, I am, moreover, entitled to perpetual exemption from field-duty—an exemption which will not be denied me by minds so just and generous as yours.

You must not, however, infer from this, that either my confidence in the cause, or my solicitude for its success, are in the slightest degree diminished. Every day's observation and reflection, on the contrary, serve to confirm my faith in its wisdom and justice, with reference to the whole country, and in its inevitable and permanent success. The introduction of slavery into the colonies, and the recognition by the Constitution of the United States, of exclusive control over it in the States in which it existed, were works of past generations, for which the present is not at all responsible. The duties of the non-slaveholding States towards that interest consist in a faithful adherence to what are called the compromises of the Constitution in regard to it.

The discussions and proceedings upon the whole subject which have taken place during the present year, have shown, notwithstanding the exciting and adverse circumstances under which they occurred, that the recognition of this obligation to leave to the slave States the control of slavery within their borders, is more general than has heretofore been supposed to be the case. The importance, and, with reference to the unpropitious circumstances referred to, the merit of this demonstration cannot fail to be appreciated by liberal and just minds everywhere, and, to exert, in the end, a conciliatory influence upon the great body of our fellow-citizens inhabiting the slaveholding States.

It offers, for their consideration, the point of difference between that kind of interest in domestic slavery of which they are in actual possession, and which many of them have, during their lives, enjoyed and deemed to be indispensable to their climate and agriculture on the one hand, and on the other an alleged right which they have never exercised, the value of which, as well as their capacity to enjoy it, are matters of speculation and doubt even among their own slaves and best men, and which is said by the President of the United States, himself a slaveholder, in his annual message to Congress, to present a question "believed to be rather abstract than practical," relating to a right which it is certain would never be exercised in much the largest portion of the acquired territory, and probably in no part of it.

Can any dispassionate mind be otherwise than surprised at the excitement which the denial of this right has occasioned, when to these considerations it is added that that denial is in strict conformity with the early policy of the Government, conceived and matured by the first men our country has produced—themselves slaveholders—a policy which, after their day, and through a long session of years, was conducted to most triumphant results, with the approbation and active co-operation of the representatives of the slaveholding States in Congress, and of the communities they represented, and a perseverance in which cannot, therefore, be tortured into anything offensive to the just pride or derogatory to the dignity of those States.

The attempt, now for the first time made, to establish slavery in the free territories of the United States, by the sufferance of the general government, presents the subject in a new aspect, and in a form which imposes new duties upon the people of the non-slaveholding States. In deciding upon the questions it presents, they act as free agents, and can approach the subject unfettered by past errors. The attitude of the Federal Government, also, is different from what it has hitherto been in regard to the existence and treatment of slavery in the States. Its power to prevent the extension of this institution in the valuable territories destined, at no distant day, to be converted into great States, is as perfect as was that of the British Government to prevent its introduction into the colonies, and is more complete than that of the government of 1787 which excluded it from the northwestern territory. It will, therefore, by the course it now pursues, either subject itself to a portion of the

odium that will forever rest upon the government of the mother country for the original introduction of slavery, so loudly and so justly denounced by our revolutionary fathers, or it will share in the enduring honors of the Congress of 1787.

For the countenance and support which the men of the present day give to the adoption of the one or the other of these widely different courses, they will be held responsible to their contemporaries and to posterity. Our choice has been long since made and pronounced. The inhabitants of the free States in general are announcing their decision; I say announcing, because, notwithstanding the false glosses which have been placed upon their opinions by entangling them in the meshes of party politics, it is not to be denied or disguised that they have, with unprecedent unanimity, regarded effectual resistance to the further extension of slavery as not only a political but a religious duty.

Accept for yourself, and for the members of your association, my sincere acknowledgments for the partial estimate you have formed of my character and conduct, and the assurance of my earnest desire that the political career you have so worthily commenced, may be crowned with usefulness and honor, and that health, happiness and prosperity may be the lot of each one of you.

I remain, truly, your friend,
M. VAN BUREN.
To Mr. James Conradi Holmes.

The Rhode Island Case Decided.

This case, which has excited so much attention, and which involved such grave political consequences, has been finally decided by the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that Martin Luther, the plaintiff, was arrested during the Dorr rebellion, under the operation of martial law which had been declared by the government of Rhode Island. He subsequently brought his suit for damages against the officers, L. M. Borden and others, who arrested him. The officers pleaded their authority under the martial law, and the plea was sustained by the Circuit Court for that district. A writ of error brought the case before the Supreme Court at Washington, where it appears the judgment of the court below has been sustained.

The following are the controlling points of their decision as presented by Chief Justice Taney, who delivered the opinion of the court:

1. That whether the new government, at any time, displaced the charter government, is a political question; and not a judicial one.

2. That the charter government having at no time recognized the new government, but denounced it as revolutionary and treasonable; and not only opposed it by military force, but prosecuted and convicted Gov. Dorr, the leader of the movement, under the criminal law of the State—in which case, and in others, the charter government was sustained by the courts of Rhode Island—and that the Federal Courts, under an established rule of decision, follow the State tribunals on questions arising under its own laws.

3. That the recognition of the chartered government, by the President of the United States, in expressing a willingness to aid it, if necessary, in putting down the insurrection, by the constitution, is of itself conclusive of the judicial power of the Union.

4. That the Legislature of Rhode Island had power to establish martial law, and to authorise the acts to be done complained of as a trespass by the plaintiff.

5. The judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed, which sustains the chartered government.

Judge Woodbury dissented from the fourth point, and contended, in a written argument, that the State had no power to declare martial law.

Liberia.—The favor of the English Government towards Liberia, seems to have advanced greatly since it has become independent. In addition to the other favors shown to President Roberts in his visit to England, it is now reported that he obtained from Lord Palmerston a promise for the appropriation of £2,000 to purchase all the territory lying between the boundaries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, in return for which he pledges himself that the slave trade shall be forever abolished on the whole line of coast from the farthest extremity of Liberia to the confines of the British colony of Sierra Leone.

This fact, if it be a fact, has more of importance than appears at the first glance. It shows that the British Government have got the same idea of the way to destroy the slave trade. And when they come to find by experience, that the trade can be excluded by the much cheaper and more effectual process of occupying the coast by a free people, they will doubtless vastly extend the plan. Every way it seems, that a new era is opening upon the scheme of colonization.

Slave Trade.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce says a gentleman of Connecticut, largely engaged in ship-building, and a successful business man, had occasion to visit Cuba in 1838. Passing up a river in a boat, there was a large company of slaves just imported from Africa on board, in all the squalor, sickness and nakedness incident to their terrible "middle passage." He entered into conversation with the trader who had imported them, and in the course of his questions, inquired whether the British were likely to suppress the traffic. The answer was, "No." Nor were they able to such settlements as the Colony of Liberia. You'd Yankees are likely to shut us out entirely."

Sheridan and Wilberforce.—One night, coming very late out of a tavern, Sheridan fell, and being too much overtaken with liquor to recover his feet, he was raised by some passengers, who asked his name and place of abode, to which he replied by referring to a coffee house, and hiccupping—"Gentlemen, I am not often in this way—my name is Wilberforce."—*Sheridiana.*

No man is the wiser for his learning; it may administer matter to work in, or objects to work upon, but wit and wisdom are born with a man.—*Selden's Table Talk.*

Churchill's Wit.—One person abusing another in the presence of Churchill, the poet, said, "He was extremely stupid, that if you said a good thing, he could not understand it." "Pray, sir," said Churchill, "did you ever try him?"

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849.

WHOLE NUMBER 84.

Mr. Greeley's Land Bill—Condensed.

The editor of the Morning Courier is engaged in producing a series of articles on the causes of epidemics. In the discussion of this interesting subject, he manifests unusual research and ability. He is very decidedly of opinion that malaria is the cause of epidemics, cholera included, and refers to a large number of facts and authorities in support of his position.—There is no fact better established than that the Asiatic cholera seeks its victims principally in those localities most exposed to malarious influence. Our neighbor makes the following excellent suggestions, which we hope our citizens generally, as well as those who are entrusted with the supervision of our streets, will attend to:—

Cholera.—From the 15th of April next, any person of lawful age filing in the land office a claim of pre-emption to any unoccupied quarter section or lesser subdivision of the Public Lands, which shall have been duly surveyed and offered for sale, but not yet sold, shall not be the owner of any other land, and will swear that it is his intention to cultivate the land he describes in his claim.

Sec. 1. From the 15th of April next, any person of lawful age filing in the land office a claim of pre-emption to any unoccupied quarter section or lesser subdivision of the Public Lands, which shall have been duly surveyed and offered for sale, but not yet sold, shall not be the owner of any other land, and will swear that it is his intention to cultivate the land he describes in his claim.

Sec. 2. The claimant shall have legal possession for seven years, within which time he may purchase the land at \$1.25 per acre.

Sec. 3. Under certain circumstances, any person who shall take affidavit that he or she intends to reside thereon, for life, shall receive a certificate entitling him, without limitation of time, to any subdivision of 40 acres or less of land described in the warrant. The bill provides for lands held by married women, married men, widows, infants, &c.

Sec. 4. After the seven years, the whole or part of the land claimed by a warrant, may revert to the United States, unless paid for or taken on certificate.

Sec. 5. No warrant or certificate shall issue to any person not of legal age, nor to any idiot or insane person.

Sec. 6. Persons applying for certificates shall make an affidavit that they desire such land for occupation; and to all who do not do this the minimum price shall be five dollars.

Sec. 7. Provides for punishment of perjury.

Sec. 8. All acts inconsistent with this are repealed.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The Wilmot Proviso Question.

The Southern States, or some of them, may come to the conclusion that the adoption of the Wilmot proviso would constitute such an invasion of their rights as to render it impossible for them to continue longer in the Union. It is true the Wilmot proviso does not propose to interfere with any State—but its indirect results and its prospective operation are regarded as fraught with danger to the South.

But the proviso has not been adopted; and many are of the opinion that it might be adopted or rejected with about the same consequence in either case; that in fact it involves no practical question—since there is no probability that with it or without it, slavery can ever get a foothold in New Mexico or California. This opinion has been expressed by intelligent gentlemen at the North and at the South—by Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, and by Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State.

If an abstraction only be involved, it would hardly be advisable to dissolve the Union on account of it. A practical issue can be practically met only when it comes—and it has not come yet, although Mr. Calhoun has been predicting it for some twenty years. In all probability the crisis will not come at all, or, if it should come, it will be in such a shape that nobody may know that it is a crisis.

Supposing, however, that the worst should come to the worst, and that to the intense gratification of certain monomaniacs equally fanatical at the South and at the North, a dissolution of the Union should be resolved on by the South. What then? The contemplation is somewhat gloomy. What portion of the new territory would the South be likely to get? How long would the Union stay dissolved? Is it probable that the South would obtain for her domestic institution greater safety or more convenient facilities for its extension?

An invaluable method of guarding against the action of Malaria, which we found universally useful in 1832 and '33, was getting families to lodge in the upper rooms of their dwellings. We know of instances where the servants of one family were made to sleep in the attic, and among whom there was not an attack, while the servants in the basement stories adjoining the houses referred to, were carried off with cholera.—Whatever may be the nature of malaria, there is abundant proof that it is much heavier than atmospheric air, and that its malignant influence cannot rise higher than forty feet perpendicularly. It can be carried some distance by the wind, but it always shows its effects near the surface of the earth. It cannot cross water because it is readily absorbed by it—we have shown that it is entirely destroyed in passing through living vegetation, and lime has a perfect control over it.

Cloth Made of Pine-Apple Leaves.

Some time ago we observed in the neighborhood of Batu Blyer a number of Chinese laborers employed in cleaning the fibres of pine-apple leaves for exportation to China, a new and promising branch of industry in Singapore. The process of extracting and bleaching the fibres is exceedingly simple. The first step is to remove the fleshy or succulent side of the leaf. A Chinese astride on a narrow stool, extends on it in front of him a pine-apple leaf, one end of which is kept firm by being placed beneath a small bundle of cloth on which he sits. He then with a kind of two-handled plane made of bamboo, removes the succulent matter. Another man receives the leaves as they are planed, and with his thumb-nail loosens and gathers the fibres about the middle of the leaf, which enables him by one effort to detach the whole of them from the outer skin. The fibres are next steeped in water for some time, after which they are washed, in order to free them from the matter that still adheres and binds them together. They are now laid out to dry and bleach on rude frames of split bamboo. The process of steeping, washing and exposing to the sun is repeated for some days, until the fibres are considered to be properly bleached. Without further preparation they are sent into town for exportation to China. Nearly all the islands near Singapore are more or less planted with pine-apples, which, at a rough estimate, cover an extent of two thousand acres. The enormous quantity of leaves that are annually supplied to putrefy on the ground, would supply fibre for a large manufacture of valuable pine cloth. The fibres should be cleaned on the spot. Fortunately the pine-apple planters are not Malays, but industrious and thrifty Bugis, most of whom have families. These men could be readily induced to prepare the fibres. Let any merchant offer an adequate price, and a steady annual supply will soon be obtained.—*Journal of the Indian Archipelago.*

Trade of the Wabash.—The Wabash Atlas, of the 9th instant, gives a very gratifying account of the business of Lafayette. It estimates the value of the exports from that town the past year, of productions of the region around it, by the river and canal, at not less than four millions of dollars. Upwards of three millions of this, it shows in the enumeration of eight articles as follows:

33,465 bush. Flour, estimated at \$4 per bbl., \$125,572
375,470 bush. Wheat, estimated at 55¢ per bushel, 206,505
597,773 bush. Corn, at 22c, 131,510
44,499 bush. Oats, at 15c, 6,675
20,420 bush. Pork, estimated at \$8 per bushel, 163,376
232,337 lbs. Land, estimated at 5c, 111,619
Bacon & Bush. Meat, estimated at 2,500,000 lbs, 10,188 lbs. Beef and Tallow, aver. 5c, 80,940

Total, \$3,328,500.

Our editorial friends at Logansport, Covington, Terre Haute and Vincennes, can furnish us with similar statements and estimates of the export trade of the towns in which they respectively reside, we shall take the act as one of courtesy.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A Publican.—There is a good deal of character in an anecdote just related to us of "an heathen man and a publican" in a down-eastern region. A party of young men were "making merry in an upper room," when the landlord came up and said, "Gentlemen, I wish you would make a little less noise here, for there is a man below who is very sick."

"Silence like a positive curse!"

To heal the wounded ear!

of the sick man for a while, but presently the rolicking was resumed. The landlord came up again, and said, "Gentlemen, I wish you'd make a little less racket; the man down stairs is dying." All was now still; when all at once the door was opened, and Boniface popped in his head to say,

"Go ahead now, gentlemen; make as much noise as you like. The man is dead!"

Knickerbocker.—

A Wit Discomfited.—We remember witnessing the complete discomfiture of a wit, of no inferior order, by a message, politely delivered at a supper party by a little girl. "If you please, Mr. B—, mamma sends her compliments, and would be much obliged if you would begin to be funny!"—*Theodore Hook's Remains.*

Old Friends are best.—King James used to call his old shoes: they were easiest for his feet.—*Selden's Table Talk.*

Ceremony keeps up all things; it is like a penny-glass to a rich spirit, or some excellent water; without it the water were split, the spirit lost.—*Selden's Table Talk.*

A Human Salter.—A Roman suitor who went to woo his mistress, took with him a bar of iron and a bag of gold. The treasure he threw at her feet, and the stubborn metal he bent in her presence.—*Actor.*

To Prevent a Bruise from Becoming Discolored.—Blood can be prevented from settling in a bruise, by applying to the place a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renewing it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquify the blood, and send it back to the proper channels, which, by degrees, the cold applications, would congest, and fix the green and black blisters directly under the skin.

E. S.

Good Thinks.—Good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, and good orchards.

Braggadocio of a Pyrenean Dog.

Opposite to our hotel was a dog of singular appearance, a great favorite with the neighborhood, and, I might add, with my son, who took pains to ascertain all that could be learned of his race and breeding. It was a white wolf-dog of the Pyrenees, soft, silken-haired, scentsless, spolied, invulnerable as a guard, and evincing, not only the utmost powers of instinct, but, as the owners informed us

THE EXAMINER.

F. GOSBY,
JOHN H. HEWWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER,

EDITORS.

LOUISVILLE:.....JAN. 20, 1849.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Hiram Powers.

The Cincinnati Atlas says—"We learn from a brother of the great sculptor that Hiram Powers will not return to the United States in the spring, as has been stated, a letter to that effect having arrived at hand. The same letter states that Mr. Powers has just received from 'Cerveris' (we are not sure that this orthography is correct) a block of marble which cost him \$1,200, (the blocks of which Eve and the Greek Slave were wrought cost only \$200 to \$300,) and we felt some curiosity to know what great work was coming next, but the relative of the artist did not know."

Western Organ and Messenger.

The two organs of the Sons of Temperance for Ohio and Kentucky have been united, and are published with this title. Mr. Underwood, of Louisville, who is well known to Kentuckians from the ability displayed in editing the Messenger, is the principal editor. Associated with him are Messrs. G. M. and E. S. Yonog. The paper is published simultaneously at Louisville and Cincinnati. The union of the two papers will be advantageous to the subscribers in both States. Experience has shown that an organ for a single State must languish. If the members of the Order in both States give cordial support to this paper, it will maintain a high rank among the papers of the country.

To the Friends of Emancipation—Circular of Documents.

We presume, from what has already taken place in the Legislature, that delegates to the Convention will be elected in August, and that the Convention itself will meet in October next. We, therefore, have left, a little over six months to the election. Within that period the great question of emancipation in Kentucky is to be met, discussed and decided. The question is, can it be done satisfactorily to those who wish to see our Commonwealth relieved of the greatest pressure that bears down on its energies.

We have received letters from friends in different parts of the State, anxiously inquiring of us what plan has been adopted, or is in contemplation, for a proper and effective diffusion of emancipation sentiment? The writers of these letters, to a man, agree with us in the opinion, that it is not safe to leave the question to work its way by its own merits. They concur with us in the belief that the people need enlightenment, and that the best means to enlighten them is through the instrumentality of the printing press. Money must be raised for defraying the expense of printing and circulating newspapers and tracts among the people. The necessary fund can be raised, we think, without much difficulty. All that is needed is a few of the right sort of men in the various counties, to see and talk with their neighbors and friends, and induce them to contribute to an emancipation fund.

An intelligent and warm-hearted friend in Henry county, writes to us thus:—"The subject of emancipation is exciting a great deal of interest here. As many are supposed, many are opposed to it. The community are willing and anxious, however, to have the subject discussed, though the time has been that this would not have been allowed. No obstacle now exists in the way of a free examination of the question of slavery in all its relations to society."

"I would suggest that if documents could be distributed among the people, treating the question manfully, firmly, and yet calmly, they would exercise an immense influence in bringing about a revolution in public sentiment on the subject."

Another friend, a most earnest and devoted champion of freedom, writing to us from Lewis county, says that he has just returned from a visit to Maysville. He found great interest in the subject there, and was told that a thousand dollars could be raised in that city, for a fund to be used in printing and circulating documents. After mentioning the names of several gentlemen who will probably give sums of from fifty to a hundred dollars each, he adds—

"The proposition is to publish facts and arguments, showing the moral, pecuniary, intellectual, and social wrongs of slavery, to impress the people with these wrongs, and to arouse the masses."

"I think the proposed enterprise will be very effective. It is one well matured by yourselves. It has long been contemplated. We want facts and arguments, showing the evils of slavery to the farmer, mechanic, the school system, the church, to the every-day laborer, who has got the notion that emancipation will throw him out of employment and greatly diminish his means of getting a living, and of acquiring money and property, &c., &c."

There is a deep conviction in the minds of our friends throughout the State, that if proper exertions are used to inform the people fully on the subject, emancipation can be effected. It is also believed by many that, unless some means are adopted, by which the people can be reached, the great, good, and glorious cause of emancipation must be postponed, and our State must continue to groan under the curse of negro slavery through many dark years to come.

All reflecting men concur in estimating the effect of judicious and pointed documents alike. The political parties are aware of the great influence of scattering their respective publications among the people, and always attend to it. We do not think it likely that any one can exaggerate the influence which a series of tracts, containing facts and arguments on the subject of slavery, showing how it is inimical to men of all classes, and interests of all kinds, would have, if distributed widely over the State. There are thousands of men who only need a little wakening up to become effective friends of emancipation. There is now no means of reaching them. There are others who, from various reasons, are prejudiced against emancipation, who can be won over to truth and right, by having a few judicious considerations addressed to their minds. There are many conscientious slaveholders, too, who can be brought to see the monstrous evils of slavery; men who have not reasoned much on the subject, whose prepossessions in favor of slavery will fall as soon as the truth is presented to them. We wish to confirm all the friends of the cause in the State, and by placing in their hands facts and arguments, to enable them to meet the advocates of slavery advantageously. Now, if a series of documents calculated to enlighten the public mind on the subject of slavery, were thrown broadcast over Kentucky, the cause of emancipation would probably be secured beyond a doubt.

This paper, the Examiner, is by far too restricted in its circulation. No one conceded it expects to make a dollar by it. We intend to spend every cent we receive for it in defraying indispensable expenses." We call on each subscriber to use his influence with his neighbor. We earnestly ask each one to go around in the neighborhood and see if he cannot procure some subscribers. If each one will only do this, our subscription will be greatly increased, and we shall be able to address thousands of minds that need just such a newspaper.

We invite attention to the following communication and the subjoined comments:

For the Examiner.

Emancipation—No. 5.

An attempt to answer some questions proposed in the writer "Moses" by the Editors of the EXAMINER:

GENTLEMEN:—The first paragraph in my article No. 3, was a verbal correction of the typographical errors in the one which preceded it. If you will show me fair play, I can't see what excuse you can give for not printing it. It is not unreasonable that I should desire to be correctly understood. Will you not publish the correction, and also the following in Nos. 3 and 4. In No. 3, line 27, for "not to" put "not so;" for "Anglo Roman's" put "Anglo Normans." In No. 4, for "We," in line 45, put "He." "Difference," in line 38, should be "differences;" "rock of igneous formation," should read "rocks not of igneous, &c."

You are rather complaining, gentleman, that I do not answer certain questions. I do not know that I ought now to stop to answer them more particularly than I have been doing. I came to the conclusion, immediately after reading the first number of your paper, (No. 76) which you were so kind as to send me, to write a series of articles upon the subject. I saw at once that your paper was very ably conducted, and I had no doubt that you had a highly respectable class of readers—I differed (honestly I trust) from you, toto ceo— I desired to address your readers—I knew that they would never see my articles if I wrote for any other journal.—

I do not so deceive myself as to imagine that what I write will have any great weight with any body, but I know one thing very well, that is, that to understand this question as it ought to be understood by us all, before we elect delegates to the Convention next summer, it ought to be discussed in all its length and breadth.—

I think that people are in favor of abolition and emancipation because of their partial and limited views of it. I do not think that I ever argued for victory. My ancestors took some part in achieving our independence, and my aim is the perpetuity of our confederated Republic, the good of our common country, and truth. You cannot desire anything else. But to arrive at the truth in this matter, we must take a very extended and comprehensive view of it. Do you not, and do not all who advocate abolition and emancipation, set out by comparing Kentucky and the slave States with the free States. I have set out to do the same thing. I have, however, concluded to stop in my series of articles, and answer, or try to answer some of your objections now, because I am not well, and have very much to do, and I find it much easier to answer your objections than to write one of the series of articles.

You ask me to give you authority for what I said in my first number, as to the condition of the negro race in Africa. You surely know well the rules of logic to require of me any such thing. If I were to say that there was not a county in Kentucky in which the people did not grow cotton, would you not at once say that there was no cotton grown in Woodford or Bourbon, and require me to prove that there was. Now, if you will name any extensive territory in Africa, where the negroes have exclusive control, in which they do not either capture one another in wars and then kill them or sell them into bondage, or sell their own children, then I will tell you what I know about that part of Africa, and give you my authorities. If there be any such place you ought to know it. I do not. As to the white men who have participated in these abominations, I hold them in utter abhorrence, though I have no doubt there have been good men who have been engaged in the slave trade; as for instance, the great English divine, John Newton. And after all, to judge according to man's judgment, I think that many slave traders will be as likely to stand at the right hand of the Great Judge in the day of final account, as those two Arch Bishops, and twenty-four Bishops in England, of whom Mr. Alexander Campbell speaks, as receiving forty millions of dollars as a yearly income, while the millions of their flocks are dying from want and wretchedness.

I never said that the slave trade was under the special patronage and sanction of Heaven. I think the question is very fairly answered, however, in number 3. You ask me, does slavery, American slavery, regard marriage as sacred?

It has been my fortune to meet with many gentlemen who have traveled extensively in Europe, some of whom have sojourned several years in all the larger States in Europe; and I have read some books on the subject; and from what these books and these gentlemen tell me, I have no doubt that there are in proportion to the population, as many chaste and virtuous married slaves in the United States, as there are married free women in Europe. The commissioners appointed by Parliament to examine into the state of education in Wales, say that that country they reverse the French practice; that is, that there are scarcely any of the girls who are virgins when they marry. I think there is no man who ever staid a week in New York city, but will say that there are more prostitutes who promenade Broadway at night than there are virtuous women who walk there, during the day. Where do they all come from?—Not from the slave States, certainly, for a very obvious reason. But for exciting the ire of our neighbors nearer home, across the Ohio River, I could tell something of their great purity. It is not for argument sake, or to compliment the white women in the slave States, that I affirm that they are the chaste and purest women in the world; but because it is a fact—to their everlasting honor it apologetics. Does all this count for nothing? In making up the crown of this country's jewels, does the angel-purity of the fair daughters of the South count for nothing? In what States were the Presidents of these United States born? Did their pure mothers have no part in forming their characters? That great and good man, John Quincy Adams, said more than once in Congress—and he seems always to have said it with a feeling of intense mortification—that the men of the slave States had always determined the legislation of the country. Give the North her Tariffs, &c., and she was content. Did the women of the South have no part in giving to their sons and husbands this superiority? Say what you may for education, the men who govern a nation are the great men of that nation, whether they are educated or not. Can any man believe that if every man in France knew that his wife was virtuous, it would be a year before they would have a good, well-established government? If the women in France were a majority of them virtuous, would they hold their elections on Sunday?

Well, you may say, that allowing all this to be so, this is not answering your question. Very well. But say I discussing negro slavery in Kentucky as an abstract question? If the moral relation is better observed among the negroes in the slave States, than it is among them in Africa, is there not a great gain? But how do you propose to mend this matter? Your Louisville committee, in arguing a plan which will affect a white abolition slavery in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, say: "The subdivision of slaves among so many owners, (in these States) withdraws the females

from field labor, secures their marriage, affords the sick and infants proper care, and thus renders those States such prolific nurseries!" Now, where do they propose to send them? where do all the emancipationists allow that a large majority of the slaves of Kentucky will be sent? To the South; where this same Committee say their life will be so much harder, and where they will be so much worse cast for, that they cannot propagate so fast.

You know very well, gentlemen, that even at the North, among the most decided abolitionists, there are many of the most intelligent of them, who see that all schemes of abolition which have any regard to the welfare of the negro, are so utterly impracticable, and who see so clearly that it is the *existence* of the negro race in the United States, and not the *slavery* of it, which constitutes the evil, that they do not hesitate to say, that it is the law of their race, that they must degenerate and finally be exterminated if they are liberated, *let them perish*, all of which would be better expressed in the language of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" "God has no right to require this of me."

You are rather complaining, gentleman, that I do not answer certain questions. I do not know that I ought now to stop to answer them more particularly than I have been doing. I came to the conclusion, immediately after reading the first number of your paper, (No. 76)

which you were so kind as to send me, to write a series of articles upon the subject. I saw at once that your paper was very ably conducted, and I had no doubt that you had a highly respectable class of readers—I differed (honestly I trust) from you, toto ceo— I desired to address your readers—I knew that they would never see my articles if I wrote for any other journal.—

I do not so deceive myself as to imagine that

what I write will have any great weight with any body, but I know one thing very well, that is, that to understand this question as it ought to be understood by us all, before we elect delegates to the Convention next summer, it ought to be discussed in all its length and breadth.—

I think that people are in favor of abolition and emancipation because of their partial and limited views of it. I do not think that I ever argued for victory. My ancestors took some

part in achieving our independence, and my aim is the perpetuity of our confederated Republic, the good of our common country, and truth. You cannot desire anything else. But to arrive at the truth in this matter, we must take a very extended and comprehensive view of it. Do you not, and do not all who advocate abolition and emancipation, set out by comparing Kentucky and the slave States with the free States. I have set out to do the same thing. I have, however, concluded to stop in my series of articles, and answer, or try to answer some of your objections now, because I am not well, and have very much to do, and I find it much easier to answer your objections than to write one of the series of articles.

You ask me to give you authority for what I said in my first number, as to the condition of the negro race in Africa. You surely know well the rules of logic to require of me any such thing. If I were to say that there was not a county in Kentucky in which the people did not grow cotton, would you not at once say that

there was no cotton grown in Woodford or Bourbon, and require me to prove that there was. Now, if you will name any extensive territory in Africa, where the negroes have exclusive control, in which they do not either capture

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the population, as many chaste and virtuous

married slaves in the United States, as there are

married free women in Europe. The commis-

sioners appointed by Parliament to examine into

the state of education in Wales, say that that

country they reverse the French practice; that

is, that there are scarcely any of the girls who

are virgins when they marry. I think there is

no man who ever staid a week in New York

city, but will say that there are more prosti-

tutes who promenade Broadway at night than

there are virtuous women who walk there, dur-

ing the day. Where do they all come from?—

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obvious reason. But for exciting the ire of our

neighbors nearer home, across the Ohio River,

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To the Editors of the Examiner:

I have been a subscriber to your paper from its commencement, I have taken an interest in the cause you have espoused, and have watched, if I thought, its gradual advancement; I have, also, been much satisfied with the spirit and manner of your replies to those who have written in vindication of slavery. But, I confess, even though a little more real would have been commendable in your review of President Jackson's address. That the President is a man of learning and ingenuity, cannot be denied; his style, is, perhaps, of the highest grade, and his manner of treating his subject most imposing.

We all know that a doctrine will be more readily received, if we have imbibed a predilection in its favor; this was probably the case with most of those persons who considered the "slaves unanswerable." But, to some minds, slaves and negroes are synonymous terms, and we hesitate to proclaim them. The wealth of soil is boundless, and it is just the wealth that we countries used above everything else, the wealth of minerals and metals. Adversity is a noble teacher; it has entered on its task among us. If we will now be wise, we may arrest the tide of ruin that threatens us. Soothing教 us where our strength lies, and lead us to depend more on ourselves and less on foreign trade; should it direct us to natural resources, and prompt us to follow the sure intimations of circumstances, we shall come out of our calamities more healthy and energetic. Providence is now giving us the most valuable instruction in the art of life, so far as temporal benefits are concerned, that we have ever had, and it will be a strange blindness if we do not derive lasting advantage from it.

STEAMBOAT FOR CALIFORNIA.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin, that Mr. Aspinwall, of that city, has contracted for the sum of \$1,000,000, to build a steamboat for the coast of California, to be named the "California." It is said to be a vessel of 1,000 tons burthen, and will be completed in 30 days. She is to be constructed in three sections, so as to be transported to the scene of her operations in California on ship board, and put together for service at that place.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Johnston's message, embracing as it does, the various matters connected with the government of the great State of Pennsylvania, is necessarily long. But it so fairly and clearly discusses the various topics of public interest, as to obtain for it a place among the best of such documents, which have ever emanated from a Governor of Pennsylvania.

He alludes properly to the debt of the State, and thinks it due to the credit of the Commonwealth, that it should provide for the payment of the interest on it promptly, and in good funds, instead of relief notes. The following is a brief summary of the present financial condition of the State:

Present debt of State, \$40,424,732. Due above at Treasury, 1,031,385. Present liability of Treasury, 2,376,516. Amount of funded debt not demandable at the Treasury, 37,345,551. Estimated revenue for current year, 3,851,900. " expenses," 3,716,000.

The State during the past four years has exceeded \$218,012 more than its income.—Cra. Gazette.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.—The committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, to which was committed Mr. Douglass's bill for admitting the States of California and New Mexico into the Union, report—

1. That it is unprecedent, if not unconstitutional, to admit a State into the Union before it has organized a State Government.

2. That the proviso to one of the sections of the bill, is contrary to the Constitution by providing that the territory may be divided hereafter into one or more States.

3. Because it leaves the Western boundary of Texas an open question, to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to pass the bill entitled "A bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State."

Resolved, That it is proper to organize territorial governments for that portion of the Territory of California which lies west of the Sierra Nevada or California mountains, and for the Territory of New Mexico, lying west of the western boundary of the State of Texas.

OFFICE EXPENSES OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary of State—27 clerks, dragoons, &c., \$44,000. Treasury Department—25 clerks, &c., 78,711. War Department—25 clerks, surveyors, &c., 24,351. Navy Department—7 clerks, other officers, 23,500. Post Office Department—7 clerks, other officers, 18,500.

It should be remembered that the above only includes the regular official forces of each Department at Washington. The special and extraordinary aids and assistant clerks, &c., would be in accordance with the proverb, "If it blind and blinds, it fall into the ditch."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Messrs. Briggs and Reed were on the 8th instant, elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the Legislature of this State. In the Senate the vote was unanimous. Gov. Briggs lacked some 300 votes of an election by the people.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—It was erroneously stated a few days since in the despatch by Telegraph, that President Polk had called an extra session of Congress. He has called, as it was proper he should, a session of the Senate, to meet on Monday, the 5th of March, to act on such executive business as the new President may lay before that body.

THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR IN FLORIDA.—Gen. Jackson Morton, late a Taylor, has been elected to the United States Senate (to supply the seat of Mr. Westcott) for six years from the 4th of March next. He received the vote of eight whigs, and all the democrats. Mr. Ward was the regular Whig candidate.

SENATE SENATOR.—Gen. Dodge, who on taking his seat in the Senate of the United States, drew himself into the class of Senators whose terms expire on the third of March next, has been re-elected for six years from that time.

MURDERS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Captain Eden, of the British man-of-war Amphitrite, dated Bights of Boni, Oct. 31, says that 600 slaves were lately murdered by the chiefs at Palma, who were unable to dispose of them.

A HEAVY VERDICT.—In the Supreme Court of New York on Friday, a verdict of \$1,000 was given against an omnibus proprietor—in the case of Sarah Dublin vs James Murphy. The plaintiff was an aged lady. In October, in the middle of the afternoon, defendant's stage was driven against her, knocked her down and broke her arm.

CHOLERA IN MOBILE.—"The apprehension of cholera in this city," says the Register, of the 3d inst., "has measurably abated since our last." We have heard of four cases, which have terminated fatally: a negro; two white men at the hospital, and a female, who was attacked at the Circus, Monday night, and died yesterday. These cases are thought to have resulted either from imprudence or exposure."

NEW YORK.—The Legislature has passed, by a large vote, resolutions against the extension of slavery into the new territories.

ABOUT 45,000 HOGS HAVE BEEN PACKED AT TERRA HANTA, LA., THIS SEASON.

COLONIZATION.—The proposition before the Senate of the United States for an appropriation to transport five blacks to Liberia, has been indefinitely postponed.

THE AUGUSTA BANK ROBBERY.—Money stolen from the Augusta Bank, has all been recovered. It was found buried where it had been deposited by the robbers.

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LITERARY EXAMINER.

On Leaving My Country Home.

By FANE BENJAMIN.

Farewell awhile, ye fields and woods,
Garden and cope, and mount and dell,
To leaping streams, and dashing floods,
My cherished home and haunts, farewell!

Nor longer 'mid your dire retreats
Must I, oblivious, muse and dream,
Deep shadowed from the noonday heat,
Or summer evening's crimson beam.

Once more upon the waves of life,
My bark, unmoored, must spread her sail,
Surrounded by the din, the strife,
To woo the breeze or break the gale.

Oh, many a nobler hulk than mine
Drifts wrecked upon a rocky strand,
And many a trailer, o'er the brine
Speeds safely to the looked-for land.

Once more, commingling with the throng,
Man! I the noise and tumult hear;
Even while the wild bird's matin song
Still rings on my delighted ear.

Less sweet the measured sounds of art
From lips of human warblers fall;
A dearer language to the heart
Speaks Nature's minstrels that them all.

How beautiful the pictures drawn
By sunbeams on the flinty sky—
What shadows on the lake and lawn,
In mass and outline softly lie.

Could Claude's or Rembrandt's pencil trace
Distincter lines or deeper hues?
Can Painting yield so true a grace,
Or such transparent light infuse?

No—in your halls and galleries gay,
With artificial sounds and sights,
Ye cities, there's no voice or ray
Like Nature's for your days or nights.

Therefore, with unavailing tears
I contemplate my happy home;
Therefore, with many doubts and fears,
I leave my Sabine farm for Rome.

It must be so; though Love and Peace
Are one beneath these vines and trees;
My very powers of thought would cease
If wasted in luxurious ease.

Then welcome! busy life again!
Welcome familiar thought and toil,
The daily intercourse with men,
The wasting of the midnight oil!

But less than poet I should be,
Garden and cope, mount and dell.
Fields, woods, streams, floods, home haunts
if ye
Were left without one sad farewell!

Dosoris, Autumn of 1848.

From Chambers' Journal.

The Pursuits of Literature.

Johnson says of Pope that 'it is pleasant to remark how soon he learned the cant of an author, and began to treat critics with contempt.' This, however, was before he suffered in his own person; for no one felt the lash more keenly than Pope, or knew better how to inflict it upon others. His own 'Dunciad' proved the power of criticism to extend much farther than mere irritation; for Ralph, one of its subordinate heroes, had no sooner obtained that unlucky eminence, than the booksellers suddenly discovered his incompetence, and the poster was in danger of starvation. This catastrophe was brought about by two lines:

'Silence, ye wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
Making night hideous; answer him, ye owls!'

In our own day, John Keats—himself the victim of savage party criticism, though not to the extent usually supposed—attacked in a still more bitter manner some of the classical poets of our language, the followers of the school of Pope:

—'Ye were dead
To things ye knew not—but were closely wed
To things laws lined out with wretched rule
And compass vital so that ye taught a school
Of fate, and made each other's will, all fit,
Till, like the certain word of Jacob's will,
Their verses failed. Easy was the task:
A thousand handcraftsmen wore the mask
Of诗。 Ill-fated, impious race,
That blasphemed the bright lyrist to his face,
And did not know it; no, they went about
Holding a poor despatch standard,
Marked with most filly motes, and in large
The name of one Bouleau.'

Who were these mechanico-poets? Byron answers, Johnson, Goldsmith, Campbell, Rogers, Crabbe. And who more? He goes on: Gifford, Mathias, Hayley, Thomas Brown, Richards, Huber, Bland, Hodgson, Warrington, Merivale, and others who have not had their full fame, because the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and because there is a fortune in fame as in all other things! This is a curious catalogue: Goldsmith; Crabbe; Hayley and others, like the mortals and immortals jostling in the Iliad! Byron is scarcely cold in his grave when the very names of most of his poetical heroes are forgotten, while that of one Keats, the presumptuous 'tadpole of the Lakes,' is inscribed in the same enduring scroll (above or below it) with that of the author of Childe Harold himself!

It is curious to observe the impartiality of time, and the utter futility of any attempt to sway its judgment. Critics are the exponents of their own opinions—it may be even of those of the day in which they live; but another generation—perhaps another year—reverses the decree without ceremony. Critics themselves change with the changing time. In 1816 Byron wrote 'against' under the most prominent of the literary portraits he had drawn in 1809, such as

'That mild apostate from poetic rule
The simple Wordsworthian.'

Who were these mechanico-poets? Those who present a sample shows that goes in verse, and verse is merely prose. So close on each patriotic part he dwells, And each adventure so sublimely tells That all who view the 'dust in his glory,' Conceive the bard the hero of the story.'

It is to be regretted that the noble bard did not live long enough to do like justice in the case of another poet. His 'Vision of Judgment' having been published only two years before his death, Southey remains in it a 'trengodan' and an 'ass' to this day; terrifying both seraphim and cherubim, and the shade of George III. himself, with his spavined dactyls.'

'The monarch, mute till then, exclaims, 'What! what! Pye come again? No more—no more of that!'

The imitation of Peter Pindar here may serve to connect these odd 'judgments' with the last satire of the last century. Byron, like Pope, and before him Dryden, was instigated by personal malice or revenge; but Mathias seems to have been a political enthusiast, who ran full tilt at Revolution, and had so little physical courage to support him, that he passed all his after-life in agonies of terror. The 'Pursuits of Literature' was first published in 1794, just after the French had decreed by law that there was no future existence; and so well did it hit the time, that six editions were sold in the next four years. Among the first notes is one on Peter Pindar, not meant to illustrate the text, but brought in, head and shoulders, on a mention of his 'Theban nemesis.' Mr. Mathias scorns to waste a verse on such a character, but tells us in horrid prose that Peter's 'rooted depravity and malignity of heart' are beyond modern satire, and that poetry—if it can be supposed that such trash as his works shall exist—will be astonished that the present age could look with patience on such ma-

lignant ribaldry.' He is not less severe on Proteus Priestly—

'Who writes on all things, but on nothing well; but relapses into a smile as he treats of Bishop Wilkins' 'Discourse concerning the possibility of a passage to the moon,' which method of translation he considers a happy thought in a bishop. Of the same sort is Darwin's notion, that it would be very feasible to direct the winds by means of philosophy; and to him the following problem in physics is submitted, for which our author is indebted to Pantagruel: 'Whether the hyperborean frigidity of the antipodes, passing in an orthogonal line through the homogeneous solidity of the centre, might warm the superficial convexity of our heels by a soft antiperistasis?' Gilbert Wakefield has so much vanity, virulence, asperity, insolence and impudence, that literature begins to be weary of him; and Gillies, the historian of Greece, is 'feeble, formal, dull and tame.' The latter judgment serves to introduce a story about Gibbon, a historian of a different kidney. Soon after he had published the second and third volumes of his 'Decline and Fall,' the late Duke of Cumberland accidentally met him, and desiring to pay him a compliment, said, 'How do you do, Mr. Gibbon? I see you are always at the old way—scribble—scribble—scribble!'

Our author soon after commemorates as a poet a neglected gentleman of the name of Penrose, who, it seems, had the misfortune to die a curate, and be buried in a village tomb. Mr. Mathias piously preserves the title of his works. He passes a judgment on Hayley and Darvin, which the present day has confirmed, and then touches upon the works of fiction which delighted the old age of the last century:

'Or I must tempt some novel's luring theme, But the bright eye o'er Celestial stream; With fabled knights, and tales of slighted love, Like Nature's for your days or nights.

Therefore, with unavailing tears I contemplate my happy home; Therefore, with many doubts and fears, I leave my Sabine farm for Rome.

It must be so; though Love and Peace Are one beneath these vines and trees; My very powers of thought would cease If wasted in luxurious ease.

Then welcome! busy life again! Welcome familiar thought and toil, The daily intercourse with men, The wasting of the midnight oil!

But less than poet I should be, Garden and cope, mount and dell. Fields, woods, streams, floods, home haunts if ye Were left without one sad farewell!

Dosoris, Autumn of 1848.

From Macaulay's History.

English Literature in 1853.

'The wits and the Puritans had never been on friendly terms. There was no sympathy between the two classes. They looked on the whole system of human life from different points and in different lights. The earnestness of each was the jest of the other. The pleasures of each were the torments of the other. To the stern precisian even the innocent sport of the fancy seemed a crime. To light and festive natures the solemnity of the zealous brethren furnished copious matter of ridicule. From the Reformation the civil war, almost every writer, gifted with a fine sense of the ludicrous, had taken some opportunity of assailing the straight-haired, snuffing, whining saints, who christened their children out of the Book of Nehemiah, who groaned in spirit at the sight of Jack in the Green, and who thought it impious to taste plum porridge on Christmas day. At length a time came when the laughters began to look grave in their turn. The rigid, ungainly zealots, after having furnished much good sport during two generations, rose up in arms, conquered, ruled, and, grimly smiling, trod down under their feet the whole crowd of mockers. The wounds inflicted by gay and petulant malice were retaliated with the gloomy and implacable malice peculiar to bigots who mistake their own rancor for virtue. The theatres were closed. The players were hanged. The press was put under the guardianship of austere licensers. The Muses were banished from their own favorite haunts. Cowley was ejected from Cambridge, and Crashaw from Oxford. The young candidate for academical honors was no longer required to write Ovidian epistles or Virgilian pastoral, but was strictly interrogated by a syndic of louring Supralapsarians as to the day and hour when he experienced the new birth. Such a system was of course fruitful of hypocrites. Under sober clothing and under visages composed to the expression of austerity lay hid during several years the intense desire of license and of revenge.—At length that desire was gratified. The restoration emancipated thousands of minds from a yoke which had become insupportable. The old fight recommended, but with an animosity altogether new. It was now a sportive combat, but a war to the death. The Roundhead had no better quarter to expect from those whom he had persecuted than a cruel slave driver can expect from insurgent slaves still bearing the marks of his collars and his scourges.

The war between wit and Puritanism soon became a war between wit and morality. The hostility excited by a grotesque caricature of virtue did not spare virtue herself. Whatever the canting Roundhead had regarded with reverence was insulted. Whatever he had proscribed was favored. Because he had been scrupulous about trifles, all scruples were treated with derision. Because he had covered his failings with the mask of devotion, men were encouraged to obtrude with cynic impudence all their most scandalous vices on the public eye. Because he had punished illicit love with barbarous severity, virgin purity and conjugal virtue were to be made a jest.

To that sanctimonious jargon, which was his gibberish, wits opposed another, just as absurd and much more odious. As he never opened his mouth except in scriptural phrase, the new breed of wits and fine gentlemen never opened their mouths without uttering ribaldry of which a porter would now be ashamed, and without calling on their Maker to curse them, sink them, confound them, blast them and damn them.

It is not strange, therefore, that our polite literature, when it revived with the revival of the old civil and ecclesiastical policy, should have been profoundly immoral. A few eminent men, who belonged to an earlier and better age, were exempt from the general contagion. 'The verse of Waller still breathed the sentiments which had animated a more chivalrous generation.—Cowley, distinguished at once as a loyalist and as a man of letters, raised his voice courageously against the immorality which disgraced both letters and loyalty. A mightier spirit, unsubdued by pain, danger, poverty, obloquy, and blindness, meditated, undisturbed by the obscene tumult which raged all around, a song so sublime and so holy that it would not have misbecome the lips of those ethereal Virtues whom he deified, with inner eye which no calamity could darken, flinging down on the jasper pavement their crowns of amaranth and gold. The vigorous and fertile genius of Butler, if it did not altogether escape the prevailing infection, took the disease in a mild form. But these were men whose minds had been trained in a world which had passed away. They gave place in no long time to a younger generation of poets, and of that generation, from Dryden down to Dorsey, the common characteristic was bold hearted, shameless, swaggering licentiousness, at once inelegant and inhuman. The influence of these writers was doubtless noxious, yet less noxious than would have been had they been less depraved.—The poison which they administered was so strong, that it was, in no long time, rejected with nausea. None of them understood the dangerous art of associating images of unlawful pleasure with all that is endearing and ennobling. None of them was aware that a certain decorum is essential even to voluptuousness, that drapery may be more alluring than exposure, and that the imagination may be far more powerfully moved by delicate hints which implant it to exert itself than by gross descriptions which it takes in passively.'

The spirit of the Antipuritan reaction pervades almost the whole polite literature of the reign of Charles the Second. But the very quintessence of that spirit will be found in the comic drama. The playhouses, shut by the meddling fanatic in the day of his power, were again crowded.—To their old attractions now and more powerful attractions had been added. Scenery, dresses, and decorations, such as would now be thought mean and absurd, but such as would have been esteemed incredibly magnificent by those who, early in the seventeenth century, sat on the filthy benches of the Hope, or under the thatched roof of the Rose, dazzled the eyes of the multitude. The fascination of sex was called in to aid the fascination of art; and the young spectator saw, with emotions unknown to the contemporaries of Shakespeare and Jonson, tender and sprightly heroines personified by lovely women.—From the day on which the theatres were reopened they became seminaries of vice; and the evil propagated itself. The profligacy of the representations soon drove away sober people. The frivolous and dissolute, who remained required every year stronger and stronger stimulants. Thus the artists corrupted the spectators, and the spectators the artists, till the turpitude of the drama became such as must astonish all who are not aware that extreme relaxation is the natural effect of extreme re-

Bonaparte's Habits.

His partiality for the bath he mistook for a necessity. He would usually remain in bath two hours, during which time I used to read to him extracts from the journals and pamphlets of the day, for he was anxious to hear and know all that was going on. While in the bath he was continually turning on the warm water, to raise the temperature, so that I was sometimes enveloped in such a dense vapor, that I could not see to read, and was obliged to open the door. Bonaparte was exceedingly temperate, and averse to all excess.—His flatters, probably under the idea that sleep is incompatible with greatness, have evinced an equal disregard of truth in speaking of his night watching. Bonaparte made others watch, but he himself slept, and slept well. His orders were that I should call him every morning at seven. I was, therefore, the first to enter his chamber; but very frequently, when I awoke him, he would turn himself and say, 'Ah, Bourrienne, let me sleep a little longer.' When there was no very pressing business, I did not disturb him again till eight o'clock.—He generally slept seven hours out of the twenty-four, besides taking a short nap in the afternoon.

Among the private instructions which Bonaparte gave me, one was very curious.

'During the night,' said he, 'enter my chamber as seldom as possible. Do not wake me when you have any good news to communicate; with that there is no hurry; but when you bring me bad news, rouse me instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost.' This was a wise regulation, and Bonaparte found his advantage in it.—*Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon.*

Original Writers.

A man who can say things as no one else can say them, who possesses the charm of a perfectly original and characteristic style, who sees by the light of his own eyes, and expresses himself in the unbroken coinage of his own brain, is secure of readers.

A fresh style is more than a new subject. There are minds of such inherent stolidness that all they touch takes that complexion. They start on their career like the Gibbons, with old shoes and clouted on their feet, and dry provisions for the way. It matters not how new the topic, with it is old; we seem to have heard it all before and are already weary.

In contrast with these dull journeys are others to whom the common way-side, the worn-out paths of life, furnish variety enough and matter for their genius. They find novelty and dignity in what we had hitherto passed over as common and trivial; they show us distances bathed in light, a foreground picturesque and fantastic, in scenes still too familiar for any definite impression; but henceforth never to be looked at without interest, and forever associated with their memory. And this gift of theirs is a real power of perception. It is not a delusion substituted for the reality, but the reality, which our careless, unobservant glances had failed to discover before its true intricacy and grace.

English Review.

Wife of Foster, the Knave.

He chose as the partner of his retirement a lady whose talents and force of character he ever held in high and deserved respect. It is generally believed that when Mr. Foster proposed to her that union which subsequently took place, she declared that she would marry no one that had not distinguished himself in the literature of his day, and Foster's Essays in 'Letters to a Friend' were the *billet-doux* of this extraordinary courtship. It is amusing to recollect that after the first evening which Foster spent in company with his future wife, he described her as 'a marble statue surrounded with iron palisades.'

Chamber's Journal.

The Author of 'Duke Williams.'

A friend of ours had lent Godwin some money—a thing which Godwin's friends were frequently called upon to do—and had several times in vain applied for its return. One day he went into his shop, as Godwin was standing behind the counter, and said to him, 'Now, really, Godwin, I must have that money! I positively am in want of it.' Godwin went to the till, took out half the sum, handed it across the counter, and said, 'There, there, sir, that's enough; they no longer doubt that she is dead indeed; they cover up the grave, lift their eyes to the heaven where they believe her to be—for the Greeks do not hold the doctrine of purgatory, and having made the sign of the cross, they depart in silence to their homes. But a year after, on the anniversary of the death, they return to the grave, and kneeling down, lay their lips to the sod, and whisper to the silent tenant that they love her still, and she is yet remembered and revered.'

A Good Daughter.

A good daughter? There are other ministers of love more conspicuous than she, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requisites more joyfully respond. Her ideal is indissolubly connected with her parent's happy freetime. She is his morning sunlight and evening star. The grace, vivacity, and tenderness of her sex, have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which he reads with her eyes, come to his mind with a new charm as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness which her song doth not make him forget, or gloom which is proof against the young brightness of her smile. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, the gentle nurse of his sickness, and the constant agent of those nameless numberless acts of kindness which one chiefly cares to have rendered because they are unpretending, but expressive proofs of love.

Columbus under Adversity.

Columbus in seasons of affliction should not be mistaken for frigidity or indifference. The heart may be drowned in tears though the eyes are dry, and the spirit weeps dire notes while the voice is mute. It is because they feel so much, so deeply, that some persons seem not to feel at all. They cannot give the faintest utterance to their feelings without being completely overwhelmed by their intensity; and as then they would be unfitted for the stern duties of life, they drive back each moistening drop, swallow each thrilling sigh, and in the depths of their aching bosoms suffer their grief to find a living tomb.

Bishop Hall.

'But whence that groan? No more Britannia sleeps, But o'er her lost Masons bends and weeps, Every Grecian, every British muse, And honeyed globules dribble through her quill, Moltish and thick; and earth scarce the tropes supply Heaven lends his moon and crowded galaxies; Poetic frenzy, and irreverent rage, And dotard impotence deform the page.'

In these days we do not feel much interested in Pair; but note to a little book of essays, then went to college, was then made M. P., and after some action and instruction from the accomplished George Rose, Esq., became one of the under secretaries of state.'

Southey is spoken of as a young gentleman, author of many ingenious pieces of poetry. 'He gave the public,' says Mathias, 'a long quartet of epic verses, "Joan of Arc," written, as he says in the preface, in six weeks. Had he meant to write well, he should have kept it at least six years. I mention this, for I have been pleased with many of the young gentleman's little copies of verses. I wish also that he would revise some of his principles.' He laments that Brautie 'never finished his exquisite poem'; to Robert Burns, 'the Ayrshire ploughman—an original poet, he gives a line; and Cowper he classes with the Muses themselves on Parnassus:

'There did they sit, and do their holy deed, That pleased both Heaven and earth.'

British Quarterly Review.

Industry.

If industry in no more than